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AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1780.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXVIII.

FRANCE was first moved with the evils of the war, and, in 1758, she acquainted England with her pacific intentions, by the Minister of Denmark; but her adversary had conceived hopes proportionable to her success, and rejected all accommodation. When the following year, in concert with the King of Prussia, she sent, to the Ministers of France, of Vienna, and of Russia, at the Hague, a declaration, by which she seemed to desire the opening of a congress to treat of peace; candour must confess, that it was with a view to relieve herself from the charge of obstinacy in continuing the war. Peace was not seriously thought of until 1761. France made a declaration the 28th of March, which was sent to the court of London, and by which it was proposed to open a congress. The duke de Choiseul addressed a particular memorial to the minister of England, and proposed to institute a particular negociation to settle the debates that had arisen between France and that kingdom, relative to their possessions in North-America, and which were the ground of the war.

An answer was remittted to this memorial, and articles of accommodation began to be sketched out by both courts. Several memorials passed between them, in which great condescension, and an anxious desire of peace, on the part of France, were extremely visible. The principal difficulty in the way at present took its rise from a demand of the court of Britain, that France should not introduce the disputes between Spain and Britain, relative to the fisheries of Newfoundland, or the British establishments on the Bay of Honduras, or expect that these should be included in the terms of a pacification. It would be difficult, in this case, to justify the proceeding of the English court. There was no reason that this court should be offended with the proposal that the court of Madrid should be a guarantee of the treaty. And still less reason was there to look upon it as a proof of the bad faith of France, that she was willing to prevent a rupture between Spain, who was her ally, and the court of England. If, on the contrary, she had not really desired a lasting peace, is it not evident, that so far from being willing to see accommodated the differences between these powers, she would have chosen that they should remain a seed of division, for a future day, when she might have it in her power to renew the war and carry it on with greater advantage than at present?

If France had been in a situation to give laws to her enemies, it might have been a reproach against her, that she abused her advantages in favour of an ally, and embarrassed the negotiation by things foreign to the peace. But even in this case, she would only have consulted the good of mankind, and would have followed the dictates of a just foresight and clear policy. Why should the court of England take it amiss, that France was willing to institute a negotiation in favour of Spain, seeing she was not in a situation to dictate imperiously what should be the terms? It must be confessed, that in our prosperity we were not able to resist the vices which accompany it. An unlimited ambition is, since the birth of society, the rock on which the strength of mighty kingdoms and great states breaks itself. Without doubt England was willing that, after an accommodation with France, the debates with Spain should be left, which she would afterwards settle to her own satisfaction, having then to do but with one power, who, without allies, was weak, and unable to defend herself.

It will not be necessary here to make mention of the various proposals and advances on the part of the one kingdom, and the obstinacy and the haughtiness inspired by continual success on the part of the other. It was still demanded on the part of England, that France should neglect the interests of her ally in the accommodation. It must be confessed, that it was above the power of human wisdom to reconcile the two nations on this important point. It is a situation the most destructive to which a state of the first rank can be reduced by the evils of war, to see herself constrained to destroy the credit of her friendship, in abandoning her allies. What would Europe have said, if England, in the midst of her success, had been capable of betraying the confidence of her allies? The conquests, and vast dominions which she acquired in America, would not have indemnified her for the hatred and contempt which a conduct of this nature must have inspired. A people may lose battles, and cede provinces, without weakening themselves; but honour is the firmest, or rather the only rampart of states. If the evils consequent on war could authorise the violation of engagements, what would become of the religion of treaties? What profit would be drawn from alliances? These are contracted with a view to gain friends, who may assist in our adverse state of affairs. How then shall adversity be an excuse for breaking off from such engagements? Nevertheless the court of England still continued to insist upon it, and the consequence was a more close union between the branches of the house of Bourbon in the family compact, which was entered into August 14, 1761.

The war, from this time, was carried on by the joint forces of France and Spain, and if circumstances favourable to the tranquility of Europe had not permitted that a negotiation should once more be set on foot, it is probable that England, embarrassed with the friendship and protection of Portugal, would have found in her losses, in support of this ally, a counter-balance for her successes elsewhere. But a negotiation was again set on foot in 1762, of which what had been agreed upon in the former stipulations should serve as a basis. Pitt was no longer at the head of the British governments. His name will be famous and respected in every nation of Europe while the world lasts. Nevertheless, moderation and the love of peace were not his qualities; and though he disapproved of the peace concluded under his successor *, yet posterity will do this successor, bad as he is, the justice to say, that in this instance he did what was reasonable, and for the real interests of the contending nations. The treaty of Paris put an end to the evils of war, February 10, 1763.

The view we have taken of the contests of Europe, for the last and the present centuries, in which England has had a principal share, will serve to give a just idea of the character and conduct of those powers whom we have been heretofore led to consider as the aggressors in all wars. We ourselves having felt the restless spirit of the British nation, and the ambition of her Princes, in their views of extensive dominion, are in a disposition to learn the truth. Perhaps we shall find, looking back to the reign of the first Edward, that there never has been a more injured people than the French nation; liable continually to the inroads of those fierce islanders, whose possessions on the continent until the reign of Henry VII. gave them an easy access to the territories of their more peaceful neighbour, and whose situation within the four seas rendered reprisals, at all times, extremely difficult. With regard to the late Princes, and especially the Georges, whom we have been heretofore led to consider as the great guardians of the protestant succession, and of liberty in England, we shall find that the support of the former was indirect and unintended, and that the latter owes little to them. On the contrary, it has been the invariable system of every one of the Hanover Princes, to turn to advantage the groundless fears of the people relative to a popish succession, and, under pretence of providing against it, encroach on those liberties which by free states have been deemed invaluable. Nothing new of this nature being left to be attempted in England, we on this continent have felt the encreased movement of that ambition; and now I presume we will not be averse from believing what Mrs. Macauly has told us in her late letters on the history of England, and with which I shall conclude these observations. Speaking of James I. and the ridiculous and over-cautious timidity of that Prince, yet considering the ruinous system which has followed down to the present æra of the war against America, she cannot help expressing a wish, "that the successors of this Solomon of the English nation had possessed the pacific disposition of their great founder."

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Bute.*

Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.

A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Season; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

Philadelphia, May 1, 1780.

Seven Hundred Dollars Reward,

For a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK.

LOST last Friday, between Market and Arch-streets, a red Morocco Pocket-book, with a silver clasp, containing between Five and Six Hundred Dollars, a Continental Loan-Office Certificate for Six Hundred Dollars, issued from the Loan-Office in Philadelphia, payable to Matthew Irwin, dated November 13, 1777, No. 1147, *two years interest having been received and indorsed on the back; two setts of Bills of Exchange for Thirty-six Dollars each, drawn on the Commissioners in Paris in favour of William Finnie,* No. 2516 *and* 2517, *dated April* 20, 1780; *five Lottery Tickets in the Third Class,* No. 14, 15, 12,682, 12,683 *and* 12,762, *and sundry other papers. Whoever delivers the Pocket-book with the aforesaid particulars to the Printers hereof, or to Mr.* BENJAMIN JANUARY, *in Front-street, near the Coffee-house, shall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the Certificate, Bills and Tickets, and no questions asked.------ Every step has been taken to prevent their being paid, this is therefore to* CAUTION *the* PUBLIC *from being imposed on by purchasing them; and it is requested, if they are offered for sale, they may be stopt, and information given as above.* ¶

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night out of the Subscriber's stable, at his Ferry opposite Philadelphia, a large Sorrel Horse, of the Raven breed, eight years old, marked with a star and snip, both hind feet white, half up to his gamble joints, a long dock with a switch tail, full fifteen hands high; paces, canters and trots, well carriaged and in good order. ALSO, A Brown Mare, of the Dray breed, five years old, with a large star in her forehead, and one hind foot white, high couraged and carries a good head, but her tail rather low, a natural trotter and moves pleasant, about fifteen hands high and well made. Any person who will secure the said horses and the thief, so that the owner can have his horses, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for each.

April 28, 1780. ¶ SAMUEL COOPER.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber gives this public notice, that he has rented a store in Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, next door to Mr. Joseph Swift's, which will be opened next Thursday for the reception of all goods admitted by Law to be sold by public auction; and where he proposes holding a public sale every Tuesday, (the weather permitting) to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and oftener if goods come in. Constant attendance will be given at said store, by the public's most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. No goods will be received on days of sale.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1780.

WHEREAS Susanna, the wife of the subscriber, having run me greatly in debt, destroyed my interest, and otherwise having most shamefully misbehaved herself, that it being impossible for me to live with her, neither do I intend to cohabit with her any more; now this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ *HENRY STILES, junior.*

JOHN ORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

HAS removed from his house in Front-street, to his house on the north side of Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Marshall, deceased, where he continues to carry on the Notary and Conveyancing business, and has also opened an Office for the sale of real estates. ¶

Reading, April 17, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal last night, a certain PETER PHILIPS, who was committed for passing counterfeit continental currency; had on a sky-blue lincey coat, lincey jacket, and an old hat; he is of a black complexion, and has a bad countenance. Also JOHN WOLFKILL, who was committed for deserting from the army; he belongs to the third Virginia regiment. Whoever apprehends the said villains, so that they may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by HENRY HAFFA, Sheriff. ¶

Springfield township, Bucks county, April 3, 1780.

WAS found dead upon the great road, a man named PETER LITT, *and an inquest held upon him according to law. He had with him some shoe-buckles, needles and pins. His relations, if any he has, may have the goods again, paying the charges, by applying to*

¶ *SAMUEL M'CAMMON.*

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, in the night of the 22d of March last, a dark sorrel MARE, heavy with foal, about 14 *hands high, seven years old, one wall eye, a crooked spot in her forehead, shod before, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark when stolen. Whoever secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or* One Hundred and Fifty Dollars *for the mare only, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by*

¶ *FRANCIS MOTHRAL.*

N. B. *Next morning was found tied with a rope round her neck, a large black Mare, with a star and snip, low in flesh, supposed to be left by the thief; whoever has lost said mare is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.* F. M.

Imported and to be SOLD by

PHILIP WILSON,

At his store on South-street wharff, or at his house the corner of South and Penn-streets,

A QUANTITY of the best Alum Salt, West-India Rum, Madeira Wine by the pipe, Geneva in jugs, Queens-Ware in Crates, a neat assortment of Hard-Ware by invoice, some ready made mens coats, Tea, Coffee and Flour.

Ran away from said Wilson (about a month ago) a Negroe Man, named BEN; he is lame of his left leg and heel, broad and strong made, about 5 feet 2 inches high: *One Hundred Dollars Reward* for the negroe, with reasonable charges, and *Two Hundred Dollars* for information who employs him to work, or aids his escape (so that they be brought to justice) will be paid, by PHILIP WILSON.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1780. ¶

To be Sold, or Rented,

THE HOUSE that Judge Imley formerly lived in at Bordenton, it is a genteel finished house, with two large parlours on the lower floor, and three chambers on the second floor, and two ditto on the upper floor: There is also convenient rooms over the kitchen for servants to lodge in, a fine garden, two grass lots, and a compleat stable, with a pump opposite the kitchen door; stands on high ground, and a healthy situation. For terms apply to JOSEPH CARSON in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH POTTS, Esq; in Bordenton.

To be sold by said Carson, a few hogsheads of exceeding good Bordeaux claret, rock salt in bags, corded druggets, durants, mens brown thread and cotton hose, and black silk ditto, knives and forks, cross-cut and hand-saw files. The dry goods will be sold cheap, as they belong to a gentleman going off to the West-Indies. ‖

PARIS, *December* 1.

IF, in States as in families, œconomy be a source of greatneſs and proſperity, it is ſo eſpecially when States are obliged, by their circumſtances, to diſplay their whole ſtrength.—Set on foot the moſt formidable armies, multiply your fortreſſes, your garriſons, ſeamen and floating citadels, without œconomy every thing is diſſipated like empty ſmoke. Diſorder and diſſipation in the finances ſpread like ſubtle and devouring poiſons through every part of Adminiſtration. The treaſures which ſhould be employed in repairing loſſes, and making new efforts, are ſquandered by the extravagancies of public blood-ſuckers, the confidence and love of the people are weakened, and when it becomes neceſſary to ſet theſe two great ſprings at work, nothing is found now but a general torpor, which puts a ſtop to all operations. When war is kindled between two rival powers, the one that purſues with the greateſt conſtancy and vigour the principles of a wiſe œconomy, muſt neceſſarily cauſe the balance to incline on her ſide. According to this truth, which was never contradicted by experience, it is eaſy to foreſee what will be the iſſue of our quarrel with England. M. *Necker*, whoſe name alone is a ſatire on the Britiſh miniſtry, has taken his meaſures for ſupplying the ſervice of the enſuing year, without ſtanding in need of creating any new impoſitions. His conduct muſt be conſidered as a maſter-piece of adminiſtration, eſpecially after the enormous expences which the augmentation of our Navy, and our very great preparations for a vigorous campaign, by ſea and land, have occaſioned. He provided for every purpoſe by a loan on annuities for life, which will be no charge to the State; the duration of this loan being limited, it is ſufficient to have procured the means of paying off arrearages, which the miniſter finds abundantly in the ſavings he has made, and in thoſe which he is now making. Theſe laſt conſiſt in the reduction of the exorbitant intereſt which the Farmers General and Commiſſaries uſed to receive for any monies they advanced; in the ſuppreſſion of expences in the general management, and in the effectual extinction of the ſalaries and penſions upon the products of this truſt, from which that now to be renewed will be ſet free. Theſe ſeveral reſources diſplay themſelves ſucceſſively in the ſight of the illuſtrious ſtranger who is at the head of our finances; and, as he enjoys in the higheſt degree the confidence of his Royal Maſter, he can go on boldly, without any other conſideration than that of the public good. His firmneſs and vigilance permit us not to perceive that we have for two years carried on a very expenſive war; they will ſet us in a condition of prolonging it ſtill for ſome years, if England obſtinately perſiſt in the diſpute. The new loan offers new helps for encreaſing its value, which will alone be ſufficient for the funds which are to reimburſe the General Commiſſioners, and for that of the intereſts for the loans which are opening. We cannot enough admire the wiſdom of a Miniſter, who has managed affairs ſo greatly to the advantage of the State. He will give them the full extent they are ſuſceptible of, if, as he hath propoſed, he ſhould, in renewing the leaſe of the General Farms, employ ſuch perſons only as are experienced and capable of the buſineſs.

The preamble of the Royal edict, importing the eſtabliſhment of five millions of annuities for life, is too intereſting for reducing it to a cold analyſis. The paternal goodneſs of our Sovereign is ſtamped on every word of this precious monument.

"LOUIS, *by the Grace of* GOD, *King of France, Navarre, &c.*

"OUR people have been witneſſes of the extent of the forces we have diſplayed for this year: We could not have done ſo without very conſiderable expence; but, at the ſame time that we have procured extraordinary ſupplies, we have encreaſed our revenue by means of œconomy, improvement, and regulations executed in the department of our finances; and, by the account which has been given us, we underſtand that, by the effect of theſe divers operations, there is ſtill at this very time an exact balance between our expences and our fixed and ordinary revenues; nevertheleſs, we have compriſed in theſe expences all the annual reimburſements, which we continue exactly, although the decrees under the late King would have authoriſed a ſuſpenſion of them from the beginning of the war, and while it ſhall laſt. Such a ſtate of finance is, without doubt, as ſatisfactory as circumſtances can admit; but it obliges us to find new reſources to anſwer the intereſt of the loans which the continuation of the war renders indiſpenſable. That which we now open conſiſts in a creation of five millions of annuities for life, at ten *per cent.* a head, at nine for two, at eight and a half for three, and at eight for four, the whole with the reſerve of the tenth: And we have the more willingly adopted theſe conditions, as the power of placing on divers heads leſſens the moral inconveniency of the annuities, by facilitating the domeſtic arrangements, and the payments ſuited to the intereſt of families.

"The principles of punctuality and good faith which we have propoſed to ourſelves, and which we ſhall conſtantly attend to, would have put us under a neceſſity of impoſing a ſum equivalent to the intereſt of the loan which we have juſt determined upon, if we were not, at this inſtant, ſure of procuring a proportionate, and even a ſuperior, augmentation of our revenue, by the war-arrangement of the new leaſe of our general farms, in which we are now engaged: We have alſo in view other diſpoſitions of advantage to our finances.

"Thus we are happily free from the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing this year any of thoſe taxes, which, being permanent, or not ceaſing but with the extinction of the capitals, or of the intereſt for which they are a pledge, are neceſſarily moſt burthenſome to our people. We would be equally ſure of power to ſecure them from light contributions, which end with the war. Not that we would fail to do juſtice to the ſentiments of zeal and affection, which would lead our faithful ſubjects to concur in every meaſure neceſſary on every emergency, but, more concerned perhaps than they themſelves are at their tributes and ſacrifices, we defer having recourſe to them as long as our wiſdom will permit us. But we ſhall then do it with confidence, at the time when ſupplies become neceſſary; and we ſhall be very deſirous of demonſtrating to our enemies, as they already experience in the valour of our fleets and armies, that there are no exertions which may not be expected from a nation, which has been long diſtinguiſhed by their attachment to their Sovereigns, and a devotion to their glory."

We are aſſured, that ſubſcriptions are already made for great part of the loan on annuities for life. A royal declaration is publiſhed, which ordains, that from the firſt of January, 1780, accounts of receipts and expences will be paſſed by the King's Treaſury. The 24th of laſt month an edict, regiſtered in Parliament, appeared, which ſuppreſſes many Treaſurers, and creates inſtead of them one office of Treaſurer and Paymaſter of the various expences.

The King's ſhips the *Duke of Burgundy*, *Royal Louis*, *Magnanime*, and *Terrible*, will be ready for ſea in the ſpring, and our navy will be the moſt formidable that it was ever known to be. It is eaſy to ſee, by the immenſe preparations made in every department, that the miniſtry will ſend a large fleet to America.

LONDON, December 5.

While we were waiting for the plentiful harveſt which our Miniſters promiſed themſelves they ſhould make at the firſt meeting of Parliament, they were contriving to ſet on foot a kind of *begging* through all the pariſhes for the ſupport of government, and the party in oppoſition have not failed to throw out the moſt vehement ſarcaſms on this new method of draining our purſes; they would have been little ſenſible to the darts of epigrams, if we had ſatisfied their views; but moſt people from whom they aſked money, made ſpeeches to the beggars inſtead of giving them any thing, and charged them to tell thoſe who ſent them, that the peoples money was already gone in taxes. This reſource having failed, a wag propoſed to ſet up, at the gates and entrances of all public places, boxes with this inſcription: *Charity for the poor Miniſters of State.*

While government, ever inſatiable, ſolicits moſt earneſtly for Engliſh charity and patriotiſm, the indolence and *ſelfiſh* ſpirit of all people in place are ſufficient to excite the indignation of the public. There are more than *twenty* of the preſent Miniſtry who draw, from their offices, from *ten* to *twenty thouſand pounds* ſterling a year; *ſixty* Lords, or Members of Parliament, have penſions from *five* to *ſix thouſand pounds*; *four hundred thouſand pounds* are annually diſtributed among members of the two Houſes, who vote on the ſide of miniſtry—and not one of theſe voracious animals, fattened with our ſubſtance, offers a ſingle ſhilling to the neceſſities of the ſtate.

The contagion of evil example has ſpread its virulence through the three kingdoms, and we may juſtly declare, without danger of being contradicted, that there is no longer even the ſhadow of patriotiſm among the Engliſh. Our true country is *the conſtitution* of our forefathers; and we too clearly ſee *that* is irrevocably ſold to our tyrants. The Commons will not fail to humour the luſt and avarice of Miniſtry, that they may be paid for it in *their* turn. On the opening of Parliament new taxes will be propoſed: In vain will the furious members of the Oppoſition endeavour to withſtand it: The taxes will paſs: But who will pay them? The rich ſhut their purſes, the people already bend under the burden: Will they ſuffer themſelves to be quite weighed down? We ſhall ſoon ſee how far their patience may be abuſed.

January 8. Yeſterday, in conſequence of a public notice given by the ſheriffs, a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the freeholders of Middleſex was held at the Mermaid, at Hackney. About one o'clock Mr. Sheriff Wright took the chair (Sheriff Pugh, being confined with the gout, did not attend) and read a requiſition made to him, ſigned by ſeveral freeholders of the county, requiring the meeting, the purport of which was, to conſider the propriety of entering into reſolutions, and co-operating with the Noble Lords who formed the minority on the 7th and 15th of December on the motions for the retrenchment of the civil liſt, and for controuling the public expenditure, &c."

The following is a copy of the petition agreed to at this meeting:

To the Honorable the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled:

The petition of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Middleſex.

Sheweth,

That this nation hath been engaged for ſeveral years in a moſt expenſive and unfortunate war; that many of our valuable colonies, having actually declared themſelves independent, have formed a ſtrict confederacy with France and Spain, the inveterate enemies of Great-Britain; that the conſequence of thoſe combined misfortunes hath been a large addition to the national debt, a heavy accumulation of taxes, a rapid decline of the trade, manufactures, and land-rents of the kingdom.

Alarmed at the diminiſhed reſources and growing burthens of this country, and convinced that rigid frugality is now indiſpenſably neceſſary, in every department of the ſtate, your petitioners obſerve with grief, that notwithſtanding the calamitous and impoveriſhed condition of the nation, much public money has been improvidently ſquandered, and that many individuals enjoy ſinecure places, efficient places with exorbitant emoluments, and penſions unmerited by public ſervice, to a large and ſtill encreaſing amount; whence the crown has acquired a great and unconſtitutional influence, which, if not checked, muſt ſoon prove fatal to the liberties of this country.

Your petitioners, conceiving that the true end of every legitimate government is not the emolument of any individual, but the welfare of the community, beg leave further to repreſent, that until effectual meaſures be taken to redreſs the oppreſſive grievances herein ſtated, the grant of any additional ſum of public money, beyond the produce of the preſent taxes, will be injurious to the rights and property of the people, and derogatory from the honor and dignity of Parliament.

Your petitioners therefore do moſt earneſtly requeſt, that before any new burthens are laid upon this country, effectual meaſures may be taken to enquire into and correct the groſs abuſes in the expenditure of public money; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments; to reſcind and aboliſh all ſinecure places and unmerited penſions; and to appropriate the produce to the neceſſities of the ſtate, in ſuch manner as to the wiſdom of Parliament ſhall ſeem meet. And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

Jan. 11. The laſt letters from Hanover mention a report prevailing there, that the French are meditating a plan for invading the Electorate early in the ſpring, for which purpoſe their troops in Alſace and Lorraine had been conſiderably reinforced; that all poſſible precautions were taken to give them a warm reception.

They write from Hanover, that the troops of that electorate, purſuant to orders from England, have been augmented to 30,000 men, and that they are in two diviſions on the frontiers of that electorate, ready to march on the firſt notice.

A private letter from Berlin ſays, his Pruſſian Majeſty has given orders for ſeveral thouſands of his beſt troops to be kept in conſtant exerciſe, as they will be wanted for actual ſervice early in ſpring.

They write from Cadiz, that ſix tranſports, under convoy of two men of war, are ſailed from that port, with three battalions of Spaniſh troops on board, bound to Mexico.

Jan. 14. It is reported that the King of Pruſſia has declared to the French Miniſter at his Court, &c. that he is determined to ſupport his faithful ally, the King of Great-Britain, in his German and Hanoverian poſſeſſions, againſt all powers who may attempt to invade his rights therein.

Jan. 18. A letter from Paris ſays, "Orders have been ſent to Toulon to ſtop the departure of a ſquadron at that port, and now ready and under ſailing orders, till the return of a courier from the Court of Madrid, who is gone thither with ſome very ſingular and intereſting diſpatches."

Four tranſport ſhips have been appointed by Government, and laden at Ramſgate with lime in caſks, for the ſeveral ports in the Weſt-Indies. Great quantities of fortification tools, and ſeveral maſons, carpenters, and ſmiths, are to go in the above veſſels, to ſtrengthen the works in the places lately taken from the Spaniards.

HERTFORD COUNTY MEETING.

Yeſterday a very reſpectable number of Freeholders of the county of Hertford met at the Shire-houſe in Hertford, in conſequence of an advertiſement from the Sheriff, who convened them together agreeable to the requiſition of ſeveral gentlemen, "to endeavour, in the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh Empire, and the diſtreſsful ſituation of individuals, to concert meaſures, in a conſtitutional way, for the public ſafety, and for their own relief."

Mr. Baker (ſheriff) at twelve o'clock, ſtated to the company the cauſe of their being aſſembled, and left it to them to proceed on the buſineſs.

Mr. Jennings being called to the chair, Mr. N. Calvert addreſſed the Freeholders: he ſtated the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of the nation; the innumerable number of taxes lately levied; the number of penſions and ſinecure places granted to thoſe who had never been famed for doing any public ſervice; and the amazing ſums granted, of which no account was ever given. He alſo ſaid, the ſums expended during four years of the preſent war, exceeded thoſe of the firſt four years in the laſt, almoſt two to one; that during the adminiſtration of Mr. Pitt, on whoſe memory he paſſed the higheſt encomiums, the nation flouriſhed, but ſince that time we have been gradually declining, and reduced to almoſt the laſt extremity.

The reſolutions were propoſed by Mr. Calvert; they met with ſome oppoſition by two or three gentlemen, and were as ſtrongly ſupported by others. At length they were agreed to, a Committee appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

The reſolutions were ſimilar to thoſe of the counties of York and Middleſex.

Yeſterday the Dutch Ambaſſador had a long conference with the Secretary of State on the ſubject of ſome diſpatches received by his Excellency from the States-General, relative to the motions of the Emperor of Germany.

A letter from Amſterdam ſays, that the Dutch had laid an embargo on their own trade, until a ſquadron now fitting out was manned.

A plan has been laid before the Lords of the Treaſury for laying a tax on all places of public diverſions throughout the kingdom, to anſwer in part the emergencies of Government.

The profuſeneſs in the expenditure of public money calls aloud, indeed, for correction and amendment: but ſtill it is to be hoped the good ſenſe, ſound patriotiſm, and judgment of the yeomanry of the people of England, will direct them properly, in the preſent almoſt general call for County-meetings: if Faction and Party once lead them into error on theſe public occaſions, they may too late repent the ſituation of this happy country, and remember, with remorſe and horror, how ſuch practices led the nation into the calamities of civil war a little more than a century ago, and even in our own times to open rebellion in America.

The Great and Opulent, enjoying places and preferment under the Crown, ought publicly and honourably to appropriate their appointments to the exigencies of the State: this would be patriotiſm indeed, and yet it would be only what our enemy, the Miniſter of France, has taught us.

A meeting of the county of Kent is reſolved upon; and it will be held immmediately after the meeting of the county of Surry.

Jan. 20. The High Sheriff of the county of Glouceſter having refuſed to call a meeting of that county, ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen have advertiſed a meeting: Among many other reſpectable names, are thoſe of Lords Berkeley, Craven, Chedworth, Hon. George Berkeley, Sir William Guiſe, Sir William Codrington, Mr. Hayward, &c. &c. &c.

The gentlemen of the County of Dorſet have applied to the Sheriff of that county, to call a meeting of the county; which requeſt he complied with, and fixed the 21ſt inſt. at Dorcheſter, for that purpoſe.

The ſame requeſt has been made to the Sheriff of Somerſet, and he has complied with it, and fixed the 25th inſt. at Wells, for that purpoſe.

The ſame requeſt has been made to the Sheriff of Brecknock, who has fixed the 9th of February, at Brecknock, for that buſineſs.

Orders are given for two regiments to be in readineſs to embark for the coaſt of Africa, to retake Senegal, and all the ſettlements the French are in poſſeſſion of on that coaſt.

A large American veſſel, laden with tobacco and indigo, is carried into Waterford by the Vulture cutter.

If credit may be given to ſome private letters received from Amſterdam, the French have now orders lying in Holland for naval ſtores to the amount of 100,000l.

An expedition conſiſting of eight ſhips of the line, and tranſports having on board ten thouſand land forces, are to ſail from Corke harbour early in the ſpring. The reaſon Corke is fixed upon for the embarkation of the troops, is on account of the weſterly winds which uſually blow up channel in the months of March and April, and have retarded our diſtant operations more than any other circumſtance whatever. The veteran regiments now in Ireland are to be employed in this expedition, and will be replaced by the new levies now in Great-Britain. The men of war of the line, and frigates, will repair to the place of rendezvous early in the next month, and take ſuch tranſports as may be thought neceſſary for accommodating and tranſporting the troops, artillery, military ſtores, proviſions, &c. under convoy. The deſtination of this formidable armament is meant to be kept a profound ſecret, even to the Admiral and General; nor will they be permitted to open their inſtructions, till they ſhall arrive in a certain latitude.

A private letter from Liſbon to a gentleman in the city ſpeaks of a report circulated there of the death of the famous Spaniard Don Martin Badia, in an engagement with a frigate from Port Mahon. This man the King of Spain had juſt rewarded with a golden medal for his ſignal naval ſervices.

So amazingly has the colony of Nova-Scotia flouriſhed in conſequence of the preſent rebellion in North-America, that one gentleman who has an extenſive plantation on the Bay of Fundy, has quadrupled the groſs produce of it in four years. In one tract there are thirteen miles in ſucceſſion all improved and cultivated within five years.

The Iſland of St. John has received almoſt equal improvements.

Jan. 22. A private letter from Cadiz ſays, that great preparations were making there for an important expedition, and that they only waited for a fleet of tranſports from Bilboa, which were hourly expected.

Jan. 25. On Wedneſday laſt a French cartel ſhip arrived in Torbay, from St. Maloes, having on board General Garth (who was taken priſoner in the Experiment man of war, by the Count D'Eſtaing) and 316 ſailors, who had been confined priſoners at Dinant and Fougaret---She ſailed on the 9th inſtant, when there remained four other veſſels to tranſport the remainder of the priſoners for England, from whence they are to carry back an equal number of French ſailors, in return.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, January 2, 1780.

"This Court was applied to ſome months ago, to permit merchants of Sweden to ſupply the French navy with naval ſtores of ſeveral kinds, the major part of them to be the growth of this country, particularly oak in great quantities, that wood here being found excellent for ſhip building; but tho' the merchants were willing to contract, the King would not permit them; ſaying, however clandeſtinely it might be done, it was contrary to the treaty ſubſiſting between him and the King of Great-Britain, which forbids the ſending of naval ſtores to his enemies by Swediſh ſhips. The French he added might load whatever they pleaſed, but his ſubjects ſhould not be the carriers."

A private letter received from the Hague has the following paſſage: "Advice is received that the King of Candia, having received ſome offence from the Dutch, was preparing to put himſelf at the head of a numerous army, in order to march againſt the Dutch ſettlement of Point de Galles, on the iſland of Ceylon."

Letters from Bourdeaux, dated the 14th inſtant mention, that on the 11th 20 ſail of ſhips from Martinico, all deeply laden, arrived ſafe there under convoy of three French frigates. They were only 26 days on their voyage.

Lord Sandwich and Lord Hillſborough a few days ago laid a great variety of information before his Majeſty, relative to the naval preparations in France. It ſeems, that Monſieur de Sartine has aſſured his Maſter, that he will have 50 ſail of the line in the channel early in May, without taking the crews from the tranſport ſhips, which was laſt year the reaſon why an invaſion was impracticable. He has alſo promiſed a fleet for the Weſt-Indies much ſuperior to any thing we can have there.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, December 24.

"The French have erected 19 draw-bridges over the gullies in Martinico, in order to facilitate the more eaſy tranſportation of troops and artillery to every part of the Iſland in caſe of any future ſiege. Theſe bridges are moſt of them defended by batteries, and are removeable at pleaſure."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, January 2.

"A French frigate cut a brig out of Mevagizzy Bay laſt week, though there is a battery there of ſeveral 18 pounders."

Jan. 27. Adminiſtration are hourly in expectation of diſpatches of the utmoſt importance from Sir Henry Clinton, he having left New-York at the head of 10,000 men, and marched for Carolina, as ſoon as he heard d'Eſtaing had left the coaſt; all diſpatches from the Admiralty, and Secretary of State's offices, are directed to him at Georgia.

Yeſterday an expreſs was ſent from the Admiralty to Plymouth, for a 50 gun ſhip and three frigates to ſail immediately, to cruize off Liſbon.

A correſpondent obſerves, that this country ſeems approaching with rapid progreſs to that period, beyond which, if even ſucceſs attends the war, taxation cannot much longer be carried with effect. New taxes, even in popular Adminiſtrations, are received by the community with ill-will and diſguſt, but when repeatedly aggravated, upon a nation whoſe commerce, colonization and dependencies are upon the decline, it cannot be long ſupported by the moſt able financier. Notwithſtanding the continual reports of an accommodation with America, where are the terms, or propoſitions, for that purpoſe? Neither the Sovereign nor the ſubject, it is now believed, know any thing of them; and we are ſtill purſuing a phantom, at the expence of twelve millions per annum, which, it is confidently aſſirmed and believed by many moderate men, might be ſaved to this kingdom by a liberal offer to America, equal, or ſimilar, to the favours and friendſhip lately beſtowed on Ireland.

Jan. 29. Certain advice is received from the Hague, that the Dutch Eaſt-India Company are preparing to ſend out immediately 4000 troops, to reinforce their ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies.

The fleet of tranſports, with the troops on board, bound to Jamaica, which ſailed from Spithead under convoy on Wedneſday in the afternoon, paſſed by Torbay early yeſterday morning, all well.

At a numerous meeting of the Nobility, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Wilts, on Tueſday laſt at the Devizes, a petition (the ſame as that from the county of York) was approved of, and agreed to; after which a Committee of correſpondence was appointed, and the Meeting adjourned to Tueſday in Eaſter week next enſuing, at Devizes.

Feb. 1. Yeſterday morning ſome inſtructions of a particular nature paſſed the Great Seal, and were immediately forwarded to Sir Joſeph Yorke at the Hague.

Extract of a letter from Penzance, Jan. 28.

"Yeſterday was ſent in here by the Cornwall privateer, a ſhip from South-Carolina, bound to Nantz, laden with rice, indigo, and cotton, called the Charleſtown; ſhe was ſeparated from two more in a gale of wind, which the privateer is gone in queſt of."

Dublin, Jan. 15. We have the pleaſure to acquaint our readers, that on Monday laſt there was made the firſt export entry of woollen from this kingdom, at our Cuſtom-houſe, ſince the reſtrictions on our trade were taken off. The entry was made by William Worthington, Eſq; of 1300 yards of ſerge for Liſbon.

Newcaſtle, Jan. 22. In the courſe of laſt year 3900 ſhips were cleared at the Cuſtom-houſe here, including their repeated voyages, viz. 3670 coaſtwiſe, and 230 to foreign parts; which number falls ſhort of the year 1778 upwards of 500, and the year 1777 upwards of 900 ſhips.

Paris, Jan. 20. M. de la Mothe Piquet's diviſion has, it is ſaid, run no danger on its paſſage, not having met with any where any thing of the enemy. It is aſſured that Admiral Parker has divided his fleet into two ſquadrons, one of which is ſtationed to cruize off the Windward Iſlands, and the other off the Leeward. Theſe parts will become again next year the theatre of war. The two rival nations are preparing to wreſt from each other the ſugar iſlands; and they ſeem to be fully reſolved to ſtick at nothing to ſupport theſe bloody enterprizes.

Genoa, Jan. 1. A veſſel which arrived here this week from Tunis, brought a letter to the Dutch Conſul, dated Tunis, Nov. 29, which mentions advice being received from Tripoli, in Barbary, "That one of the uncles of the Pacha had revolted againſt him, and was advanced at the head of an army to within a day's journey of that capital, which had cauſed the greateſt confuſion imaginable; that the Chriſtians were ſhipping themſelves and their moſt valuable effects on board the veſſels in the port, and the Moors and Jews were ſecuring their money and jewels, as a general pillage was expected if the rebels could get into the city."

ST. PIERRE *(Martinique) April* 6, 1780.

Our accounts from the neighbouring Iſlands are truly diſtreſſing. On the 30th of March, at half after 4 o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out at a houſe, at Pointe-a-Petre, in Gaudalope. As there had been a long ſpell of dry weather, and the warehouſes filled with goods and a variety of combuſtibles, the flames ſpread rapidly and irreſiſtibly, ſo that in leſs than two hours two thirds of the city was burnt. That part of the place which was to windward was diſtinct from the other, and it only eſcaped. The loſs is eſtimated at 15,000,000. The town of Roſeau, Dominique, has ſuffered a ſimilar misfortune, but had only eight or nine houſes burnt, the fire being ſpeedily ſuppreſſed.

BOSTON, April 24.

Saturday laſt arrived here Capt. Morgan in forty two days from Cadiz. By him we have an account of the ſafe arrival of the Hon. John Jay, Eſq; and Monſ. Gerard, at that place. He alſo confirms the account of the defeat of the Spaniſh fleet off Gibraltar. There was a large fleet ſailing out at Cadiz, with a great many troops, but their deſtination kept a profound ſecret.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 10.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated April 17.

"We learn, that on Friday morning the enemy ſurprized our horſe, and that they had advanced near Strawberry-ferry; our loſs was about 20 men and 30 horſes.—General Huger, who commanded the horſe, has not come in, but it is ſaid he got off or eſcaped."

A gentleman from New York ſays, that an expreſs veſſel was ſent to Charleſtown in a few hours after the arrival of Capt. Montague. And from the appearance of people in government, it is thought they had received diſagreeable intelligence. By ſome it was reported that a French and Spaniſh fleet was expected upon the coaſt, that the enterprize againſt Charleſtown was to be abandoned, and the Britiſh army and fleet would be again confined to the City of New York and its dependencies.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre (Martinique) April 7.

"Several veſſels have arrived here from Marſeilles, but laſt from Malaga, from which laſt mentioned place they bring an account of the arrival of their Excellencies Mr. Jay and Monſ. Gerard at Cadiz, after a paſſage of twenty five days from this place.

"They alſo bring an account that ſeveral Britiſh ſhips of the line and ſtore ſhips had arrived to the relief of Gibraltar, and had actually not only thrown conſiderable ſuccours into that fortreſs, but had had a ſevere action with the Spaniſh fleet, with which it was inveſted.

"By the examination of five American ſeamen, who lately made their eſcape from the enemy at St. Lucia, and came to this place, we learn that Admiral Rodney arrived at that Iſland the 24th ult. from England, but laſt from Barbadoes, with five ſhips of the line and a frigate, after having accompanied the fleet deſtined for the relief of Gibraltar, as far as the Straits mouth; and that at the time of their leaving St. Lucia, which was the 28th ult. the enemy had twenty-two ſhips of the line and three frigates at that Iſland, beſides a large body of troops, and that all the troops, except two regiments, were kept on board of tranſports, and not permitted to land, from which it appears as if they were meditating an attack upon one of the French iſlands, and it is generally thought that Grenada or St. Vincents is their object; but the Commander in Chief of this Iſland, ſuſpecting that the force collected at St. Lucia was intended to act againſt one of theſe places, embarked a few days ago, 800 men for the defence of Grenada, and 600 for the defence of St. Vincents, and we have the pleaſure of informing you, that thoſe troops have ſafely arrived, and the frigates that convoyed them are returned."

On the 27th ult. arrived at Boſton, from France, the Marquis Fayette.

Sunday laſt arrived here, the brig Neptune, Captain Darby, and the brig Active, Capt. Meſnard; both from St. Euſtatia.

And on Monday arrived the letter of marque brig Elphinſtone, Capt. Lawrence, of 12 carriage guns, eight of which are braſs, from New-York for St. Kitts, and the privateer brig Arbuthnot, of 14 carriage guns, belonging to New-York, both prizes to the Fair American and Argo privateers, of this port.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette, of May 3.

Yeſterday arrived Capt. George Montague, expreſs in ſix weeks from England, by whom we are informed that Admiral don Langaro, with his moſt Catholic Majeſty's late ſhips the Phoenix of eighty guns, and four other men of war of that nation, of ſeventy four guns each (glorious trophies gained by our Adm. Sir George Rodney, on his late expedition to Gibraltar) were triumphantly conducted by Sir John Lockhart Roſs, and (thus realized and annexed to the Britiſh line of battle) ſecurely moored in the harbour of Portſmouth, amidſt the joys and plaudits of myriads of delighted ſpectators.

Yeſterday arrived Col. Wm. Dalrymple, Quarter Maſter General. The Col left London, with Capt. Montague, on the 23d of March.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1780.

DAVID CHAMBERS,

Marble Maſon,

HAS returned to this city, with intention to reſume his buſineſs, at the north-weſt corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets; where the various kinds of MARBLE WORK will be executed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious manner. Orders left as above, or with James Claypoole, Eſq; in Spruce-ſtreet, will be duly attended to.

He wants a Journeyman who underſtands the work; none elſe need apply. Alſo ſome Labourers.

State of New-Jerſey, May 8, 1780.

TO be SOLD at public vendue, at the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour river, on Tueſday, the 16th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, the privateer brig BLACKSNAKE, an armed veſſel, mounting eight 4 pounders, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, lately recaptured by Captain Mariner: Alſo a Philadelphia PILOT BOAT.

By order of the Judge of the Admiralty of ſaid State,

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marſhal.

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH only, by

CHALONER and *WHITE*,

On Carpenter's Wharff,

A CARGOE of EXCELLENT

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, A variety of GOODS, ſuited to every ſeaſon of the year, viz. Jeans, Saggathies, Everlaſting, Shalloons, Coatings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual. SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Notice to the PUBLIC.

MR. JASTRAM propoſes himſelf to teach the *French* and *Engliſh* Tongues by Principles; likewiſe to play on the *German* Flute by Muſick. For further information apply to him, at Mr. Hale's, in Walnut-ſtreet, two houſes below the New Goal.

To be SOLD into the country for a term of years,

A STOUT hearty young Negroe MAN, about 18 years of age, born in the country, and underſtands moſt ſorts of farming work; the true reaſons for parting with him will be told by the owner. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. APPY, in Philadelphia, where he may be ſeen.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of letting his friends know, and the public in general, that he has moved from the Trapp, on the Reading road, to Philadelphia, the corner of Race and Third-ſtreets, to the houſe and ſtables which Henry Funk lately kept, where he has opened a houſe of entertainment for gentlemen, and alſo excellent ſtabling kept in the beſt manner, well ſupplied with good hay and oats. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, by their humble ſervant ISAAC CONNELY.

TO BE SOLD,

(And may be entered upon at any time)

AN elegant FARM, in good repair, about forty miles from Philadelphia, in Cheſter county, and in a good neighbourhood, containing upwards of 400 acres, half cleared and under excellent fence, the remainder well timbered.

The improvements are, a large double two ſtory brick houſe, well finiſhed, a large brick kitchen adjoining; the houſe is ſo ſituated as to command a beautiful proſpect of the meadow, which contains upwards of 40 acres, finely watered by a never-failing ſtream that is brought within twenty feet of the door, and affords an agreeable murmur; a log houſe, 120 feet from the manſion houſe, very ſuitable for an overſeer or a ſmall family; a ſtone ſpring-houſe at a convenient diſtance, which has a chamber over it; a large barn in good repair; a ſtable, the floor planked and divided into ſix ſtalls; an outſtable for ſix breeding mares; ſtabling for 25 head of horned cattle, and chains ready made for twelve; an orchard in its prime, of 160 or 70 trees, in which is a cyder-preſs and mill, a young orchard of about 100 trees lately planted, and a large peach orchard; a garden well incloſed and beautifully ſituated, and, what would render it ſtill more pleaſant, a ſtream of water may be eaſily brought through it, ſo as to form an agreeable caſcade, for a ſum not exceeding five guineas.---- Breeding mares with foal, horſes, milch cows, oxen, young cattle, ſheep and hogs, together with carts, plows, harrows, gears and farming utenſils, ſufficient to accommodate any farm, and about thirty-five acres of wheat, rye and barley in the ground, may go with ſaid farm, to accommodate the purchaſer, if he chooſes. For further information enquire of the Printers hereof.

TO BE LETT,

A COMPLEAT FULLING MILL, with two ſtocks, the houſe 28 by 18 feet, two ſtories high, well finiſhed, the dying, ſhearing and preſſing utenſils in good order, the whole being new laſt fall. The ſtream affords plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons, and great plenty of work may be had the moſt of the year. It is ſituate in Kent county, Maryland, in a very pleaſant and healthy part of the country. ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. A millwright, brick-maker and ſtone maſon, may have employ, by applying as above. 4 w.

THIS is to give NOTICE for the third and laſt time, that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. ANTHONY FORTUNE, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Adminiſtrators, to prevent further trouble; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to receive payment, by

NICHOLAS BERNARD,
JAMES HAM, } Adminiſtrators.

May 10, 1780.

Whitpain township, Philadelphia county, April 25, 1780.

WAS left in my yard laſt night, ſuppoſed by a thief, a large bay MARE, about 15 hands high, and about 15 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on her right hind foot, neither brand nor ſaddle mark, and has no ſhoes on. Another mare was taken out of my ſtable at the ſame time, but I have ſince got her again. The owner of the above deſcribed mare, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to LEONARD MITS.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

WAS taken up, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, about two miles from Philadelphia, on the Germantown road, Seven old SHEEP, and Four LAMBS, of different marks. The owners of the above ſheep and lambs, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh township, Philadelphia county, on proving property and paying charges, may have them again. JACOB DAGER.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-ſtreet, four Doors above Race-ſtreet,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Preſidents and Members of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Eſq; a Member of the ſaid Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania.

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by

ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 4000 acres of LAND on Tye river, a branch of James river, in Amherſt county, Virginia: This tract is proper for the cultivation of wheat, corn, hemp or tobacco, is extremely well watered, and is ſituate in a healthy part of the country: It lies 20 miles diſtant from James river, by which the produce of the lands is tranſported in four days to Richmond, the capital of the country, diſtant 80 miles. The terms are moderate, and may be known on application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‡ JOHN ROSE.

To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convevenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the allotment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a negroe man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes tavern, or PAUL PEIRCE. ‖

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Oxford, Cheſter County, to Philadelphia, once a Week; he ſets out from Oxford on Mondays, and returns on Fridays; he alſo rides to Matthew M'Calla's Ferry, on Saſquehanna, Cheſnut-Level Meeting-houſe, New-London Croſs Roads, Stephen Cochran's, Kennet Square, Gideon Gilpin's, Samuel Painter's, Valentine Weaver's, in Cheſter, and Henry Hayes's, in Darby. Letters will be forwarded at One Dollar each for a Subſcriber, or Three Dollars for Non-ſubſcribers, and the Money to be left with the Letters. The Public may depend on a punctual Performance of all Matters entruſted to the Care of their humble Servant,

JAMES BALLENTINE.

Bucks county, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Conſtable of Buckingham, Bucks county, a young man, named David Ruſſel, a turner and chair-maker by trade, about 23 years of age, fair hair, light complexion, and marked with the ſmall-pox: Had on a hat without loops, a plaited ſtock, with ſilver claſps, coarſe ſhirt, brown jacket, light coloured napt coat, new buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, and new calf-ſkin pumps, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Ruſſel in Philadelphia or Newtown goals, or brings him to the Conſtable of Buckingham, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ASA FELL, Conſtable. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, 24 years of age, underſtands driving a carriage, fit for a gentleman's waiter, or any kind of houſe work or country buſineſs. For further particulars enquire of Jacob Cox, at Daniel Vanvoorhis's, ſilverſmith, in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia, or of William Shields, Tavern-keeper, at New-London Croſs Roads, Cheſter county. ¶

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living near Bethlehem, in Northampton county, in the night of the 28th of March laſt, a light brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, particularly well ſet, ſhod all round, with ſteel corks, a natural trotter, about 12 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder I. The morning following was found in the field of the ſubſcriber, an old brown mare, with a bald face, three white feet, branded G. N. ſuppoſed to have been left by the thief; which, if ſtolen or ſtrayed, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. Whoever takes up and ſecures the firſt mentioned mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Two Hundred Dollars* Reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty* for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH JONES. ‖

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away yeſterday morning an apprentice boy, named George Miller, about five feet four inches high, thick ſet, has light coloured hair, and wears it tied: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured home made cloth coat, jacket and breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, with round plated buckles, and wears a round hat. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and delivers him to his maſter, living in Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet (Lockſmith) ſhall have the above reward, paid by

‖ VALENTINE BROWN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are deſired not to harbour or take him away at their peril.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Hopkins, late of the precinct of Richmond, commonly called Point no-Point, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by ROBERT HOPKINS, HANNAH HOPKINS, } Execut.

To be ſold, at his late plantation, at Point-no-Point, ſeveral young full-blooded Horſes and Mares, breeding Mares and Colts. *

TO be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a PLANTATION, with a Merchant-mill; A LOT of GROUND, on Water-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, fifty feet front, north and ſouth, and extends into the river Delaware; on which is erected a three-ſtory brick houſe, 20 by 44 feet, two large rooms on a floor, with a commodious kitchen and cellar; a frame bake-houſe, fronting Water-ſtreet, 20 by 35 feet, brick pained and plaiſtered within, and ſupported by a good ſtone wall, one ſtory high next the river, two good ovens, and every thing in order for carrying on the baking buſineſs; a ten feet alley, pump in the yard, wharf, dock, &c. Any perſon inclining to treat may apply to the ſubſcriber, living at Point-no Point.

ROBERT HOPKINS. ¶

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the laſt SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are publiſhed, and ready to be delivered. ISAAC COLLINS.

GEORGE HABACKER,

HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, near Col. Farmer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Anniſeed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muſcovado and Spaniſh Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Buſhels of excellent coarſe Salt, good Oak Scantling ſeaſoned, and ſundry other Articles.

Juſt imported and to be ſold, Wholeſale and Retail, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

In Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King, the following GOODS, viz.

BLUE and brown broadcloths; brown and green rattinets, halfthicks and ſerges; Ruſſia ſheeting; Ruſſia ravens duck; Iriſh linens; German dowlas; Brittannias; 3-4ths, 7-8ths and apron wide cotton and linen checks; light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintz; green and blue moreens; yard wide diaper; mock marſeilles; Marſeilles petticoat patterns; cotton and linen handkerchiefs; black and coloured 7-8ths and yd. wide Barcelona ditto; ſpotted and flowered bandanoe ditto; ſilk romal ditto; black, white, pink, green, and blue perſians and farſnets; black and white modes, ſattins, taffeties and mantuas; an elegant aſſortment of Chineſe, ſattin, paduaſoy, and other ribbands; womens black and white ſilk mitts; black and coloured ſewing ſilk; plain and figured cyprus, chain and trimming gauzes; millanetts; gauze handkerchiefs; a great variety of book and other muſlins; cambricks and lawns; humhums; mens and womens white kid gloves; ſcarf twiſt, different colours; Scotch and ſtitching threads; coat and quality bindings; tapes and bobbins; table cloths and napkins; worſted, yarn and thread hoſe; worſted breeches patterns; ſham-buck and ſplit-bone knives and forks; ſingle and double bolted padlocks; beſt cupboard, cheſt, and ſtock locks; files of various ſorts; braſs furniture for bureau deſks; iron and braſs deſk, cupboard, table, cheſt, butt, H and HL hinges; braſs picture hooks, and cloak pins; ſhoemakers awlblades and tacks; wood ſcrews, ſcrew pullies and marking irons; claw hammers; Barlow and other penknives; cutteau, piſtol cap and ſeal end pocket ditto; razors and ſciſſars; round and ſquare chapes; plated, pinchbeck and other ſhoe and knee buckles; gilt buttons; ſleeve buttons; thimbles; pins and needles; an elegant aſſortment of blue and white and enamelled china bowls; hyſon, green, and bohea teas; coffee, chocolate, rice; loaf ſugar; alſpice, indigo; choice old ſpirits, &c. &c.

N. B. Said SITGREAVES continues to receive GOODS for ſale on Commiſſions as uſual.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, near the Northern Liberty Ferry, Philadelphia, a valuable MARE, about ſix or ſeven years old, near fifteen hands high, broad and well made, of a dun or mouſe colour, but more light about the noſe and between the legs behind, a dark mane and tail, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded T on the near ſhoulder, and G on the buttock, hardly to be ſeen, paces and trots both very natural, her back ſore with boils, and ſome hairs off near her ſhoulders. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Two Hundred Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges, and One Hundred for the thief, paid by

March 27, 1780. § JOSHUA GIBSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS William Cicel, heretofore of Longcombe, in the county of Oxford, in Great-Britain, carpenter, deceaſed, did in his life time purchaſe of William Penn, Eſq; a right to locate five hundred acres of land, with lot and liberty land appurtenant thereto, in any part of Pennſylvania unappropriated, which was on or about the year of our Lord 1681. And whereas ſome perſon hath lately ſet up a pretended claim to the ſame, as the ſubſcriber hath been informed, Therefore notice is hereby given, to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing of any ſuch pretended claimant, any part of the ſaid five hundred acres of land, located or unlocated; alſo the lot and liberty land appurtenant to the ſame, as all ſuch pretended claims and titles ſet up to the land and premiſes aforeſaid will be diſputed by the ſubſcriber, according to the powers veſted in him for that purpoſe, and as the laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania direct.

JOHN LEE, agent for the heirs of William Cicel, the original purchaſer.

Mount-Pleaſant, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, March 20, 1780. ¶

Briſtol township, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 26th of February, the houſe of Dr. George De Benneville, ſen. and robbed of the following goods, viz. one ſilver watch with a china face, maker's name John Lind, Philadelphia, number unknown, the letters G B in a cypher engraved on the outſide caſe; two pair of plain ſilver ſhoe buckles; one pair of plain ſilver knee-buckles; one ſilver ſtock-buckle, and a ſilver ſmelling-box, gilt on the inſide. Whoever ſecures the thief and goods, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

§ GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, ſenior.

IN CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the Legiſlature of the State of North-Carolina have repreſented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that State, and the remote ſituation of many of its inhabitants, it was impoſſible that they ſhould receive ſeaſonable notice to carry the money of the emiſſions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper office by the time limited by Congreſs, and have therefore requeſted Congreſs to grant ſuch farther time for that purpoſe, that the inhabitants of the ſaid State may not be injured: AND WHEREAS it is alſo repreſented to Congreſs that many perſons in the different States have been prevented by unforeſeen cauſes from complying with the ſaid reſolution: AND WHEREAS it was not the intention of Congreſs that individuals poſſeſſed of the ſaid bills ſhould ſuſtain any farther inconvenience than ſuch as aroſe from the neceſſary cautions againſt counterfeits:

Reſolved therefore, That all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought into the Continental Loan-Offices, before the firſt day of January next, ſhall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the ſame rules and precautions as are provided for regiſtering, certifying and defacing the bills of the ſaid emiſſions received by the reſpective Commiſſioners of the Loan-Offices before the firſt day of June laſt, be obſerved in reſpect to all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought in by virtue of this reſolution.

Provided that each holder of ſuch bills ſhall previouſly take the following oath or affirmation, and cauſe to be delivered to the reſpective Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices a certificate thereof, ſigned by the Magiſtrate adminiſtering the ſame: "I do ſwear (or ſolemnly affirm,) that dollars, of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz. were my property or in my poſſeſſion on the firſt of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſecond of January, 1779, for taking the ſaid emiſſions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a diſcount."

That the Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices be authoriſed to pay off the indented certificates which they ſhall have iſſued for exchanging bills of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any perſons to whom ſuch certificates may be indorſed, provided that each indorſement ſhall be witneſſed by a Magiſtrate:

That the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral Continental Loan-Offices make returns to the Board of Treaſury, immediately after the firſt day of January next, of the amount of the Bills received in their reſpective offices after the ſaid firſt day of June to be exchanged as aforeſaid, and that for this purpoſe proper bills be lodged at the ſaid offices within ſixty days from and after the firſt day of January aforeſaid.

March 28, 1780.

Reſolved, That the reſolution of the 2d of July, 1779, granting further time for bringing in Bills of Credit of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called out of circulation by the reſolution of the 2d of January, 1779, except the providing clauſe, be revived and extended to the firſt day of January next;

That all bills of the ſaid emiſſions not brought in by or before the ſaid firſt day of January next, be afterwards irredeemable.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

March 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who calls himſelf John Conly, was detected in proffering a Watch for ſale, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, did make his eſcape from the ſign of the Leopard, in Eaſton, Cheſter county, on the night of the 8th inſtant, and left a Bundle of Clothes, conſiſting of a coat, jacket, ſhirts, ſtocks, and ſtockings; the whole ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as he abſconded in a very clandeſtine manner. The ſaid Conly is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, brown hair, tied behind; had on a brown coat, ſtriped ſhirt, leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Any perſon that has loſt the ſaid goods, or any of them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the aforeſaid ſign, within four weeks from this date, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold to pay the charges, by

¶ JOHN EVANS.

N. B. The owner of the Watch hath ſince come and proved it, and taken it away.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away the 26th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living on Robinſon's Run, within 15 miles of Fort Pitt, a Negroe man, named GARSHOM, about 22 years of age, about 3 feet 8 inches high, the white of his eyes remarkably yellow, he makes a dent or hollow in one of his cheeks when he laughed; had on, when he went away, a lincey hunting ſhirt, tow body ſhirt, a felt hat with a pewter button; he lived ſome time with Mr. Patterſon Bell, and one Mr. Parks, in Cheſter county, and with Mr. Jonathan Meredith, in Philadelphia; he underſtands ſomething of tanning and currying, and has drove a team. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Edward Juſtice, in Cæcil county, Maryland, or to Mr. John Bedin, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, or ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

March 28, 1780. JOHN M'DONNALD.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.